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All tickets good to return up to and including Monday, Jan. 5, affording every one an opportunity to enjoy

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H. J. BHEIN, General Agent.

DEADLY EXPLOSION OF A "CINDER." Workmen in a Rail-Mill Horribly Burned as a

Result of One Man's Carlessness.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 22.-A horrible explosion occurred at the New Jersey steel and iron-works this afternoon, and five men were probably fatally injured. The men were injured by the explosion of a "cinder," or a mass of molten iron which had just been taken from the furnace at white heat. When the iron is taken from the furnace there are men standing ready with buckets full of water to throw over it for the purpose of cooling it. This is done only upon the order of the man in charge of the furnace, who is the judge of the proper time for the use of the water. To-day Michael Funda did not heed the orders the furnace-man, and threw water too soon. No sooner the water struck the molten mass than the hot iron exploded with a loud report, and hunks of iron weighing hundreds of pounds flew in all directions about the rail-mill, where the furnace stood. The men were knocked down like so many sticks, and their clothing and flesh were set on fire. The sight was sick-ening. Michael Funda had his eyes burned out and a large hole burned in his neck and body. George Lintall is also badly burned, the flesh in many parts of his body being burned off. Michael Gossula is so horribly burned as to be unrecognizable, and Michael Goperip has a gash in his abdomen. and his physician says he cannot recover. The fifth man is a German, and it is impossible to learn how badly he is injured. Several physicians are attending the men. It is reported that several others were injured by the same explosion.

After Jan. 1, 1891, W. H. Armstrong & Co.'s Surgical Instrument House and Factory will be located in the larger and more commodious building, No. 77 South Illinois street.

THE COLORED MESSIAH CRAZE.

What Was at First a Joke in Kansas City Takes a More Serious Turn.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 21 .- What was at first a source of amusement to Chief of Police Speers has become a matter of serious consideration. Early last week a number of colored men called upon the chief to ask permission to hold "ghost dances," saying that they had a Messiah who would lead them to a promised land. The chief granted their request and considered the matter a huge joke. The craze has, however, assumed the proportions of something more than a joke and is rapidly spreading among the more ignorant classes of colored people throughout the city. Some ten or fifteen days ago a tall, gaunt black man made his appearance in what is known as "Hell's Half-acre," in the packing-house district, and announced himself as the Messiah sent to save the colored race. This was Reuben Carter. He came here from Pomeroy, Kan., where he had long been known as "Cranky Rube." He went among the negroes and gradually drew converts to his ideas, and at last accumulated quite a following among the negroes in the west bottoms. Carter preaches the destruction of the

whole white race, and says the calamity is to occur next spring. He warms the blacks to follow him if they would escape the gen-eral destruction. He tells them that all who follow the whites will suffer their fate, but those who go with him will be taken to the "Promised Land" and placed in power, and the wealth of the world will be theirs. His story is a sort of revised edition of the Indian craze, and he has evidently been reading of what is going on among the red race. He claims that "the Promised Land" is in Oklahoma, and says he will lead all the believers there in the spring and they will then see that he possesses miraculous power. He promises that cities will rise in a night for those who will follow him, and that these cities will be built by the angels of God, who will be sent to serve him. He enters into a minute description and it tallies exactly with the city which the Book of Revela-tions tells of. He says the city will be called the New Jerusalem and will be built

of gold and precious stones. The permission granted by the chief of police has been fully taken advantage of, and the colored people in the district men-tioned have been holding nightly revels, which they call religious dances, but which are now beginning to assume the appearance of idolatrous orgies. As the dancing continues the negroes appear to go back to their ancient savagery, and their move-ments now resemble the incantations of the voodco dancers of the South. Men and women join in the craze, and the dance becomes wilder and wilder every night, until the chief is seriously considering the revoking of the permits, thus stopping the

Carter has disappeared, and his followers say that he is in retirement until New Year's day, when, they say, he will appear in all his glory and show his wonderful power by signs and miracles. The dancng, which has heretofore been public to any one who desired to witness it, is now done in secret, and admission is refused to all who do not believe in the new Messiah. There is no doubt that the man has gained great control over the people of his race, and unless some measures are taken there will be trouble with the converts.

Bank-Wrecker Claassen Must Go to Prison. NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The United States Court in bane has decided to deny the motion to suspend judgment and for a new trial in the case of Peter J. Claassen, presi-dent of the Sixth National Bank, which he tried to wreck. As the court was unanimous there can be no appeal to the United States Supreme Court. The extreme pen-alty is ten years and \$500 fine.

Steinitz One Ahead of Gunsberg. NEW YORK, Dec. 22 .- Steinitz played today the most brilliant game of the series in the match for the championship of the world between him and Gunsberg, of London, and forced the latter to resign at his twenty-eighth move. The score now stands; Steinitz, 3; Gunsberg, 2; drawn, 2.

ANOTHER TIRADE BY DANIEL

The Elections Bill Made the Basis of a Vituperative Attack on the President.

Senator Voorhees Revamps an Exploded Newspaper Sensation and Descants on It with His Usual Disregard of Truthfulness,

Mr. Butler Anxious to Have the Negro Deprived of His Right to Vote.

Samples of the First Tin-Plate Made in America Received by McKinley, Who Will Exhibit Them in Support of His Well-Known Views.

THE ELECTIONS BILL DEBATE. Senator Higgins Argues for It and Mr. Voor-

hees Delivers a Tirade Against It. WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.-Mr. Higgins was | hearty support. the first speaker to discuss the elections bill in the Senate to-day. He commented upon Mr. Stewart's opposition to the bill, and said that the Senator's objection to it was not that it had a fault, but that it did not have faults; not that it was a force bill, but that it was not a force bill. Mr. Higgins went on to discuss at great length the present management of elections in various States, including Delaware, in order to show the necessity existing for such | ment. reform as is proposed in the pending measure. If he could reach the iniquity of such election frauds by a federal election law, he would like to do it. Why, he asked, should the purity of elections be securen for a city, and denied for a country or a State? As to the claim of Southern Senators that they feared, and could not endure, negro domination, Mr. Higgins asserted his belief that there never was a day when the Southern white leaders could not have had the hearty support and following of the black men of the South for the asking. He had always considered that the one great service which the Democratic party had rendered was its corraling and bringing into its fold all the people who from nativity and other circumstances were least fitted to discharge the functions of American citizens; and why, he asked, had not the Southern white Democrats done the same with the blacks?

The reason was, Mr. Reagan replied, that, in the reconstruction period, the Freedmen's Bureau and the carpet-baggers had made the blacks believe that the whites were their enemies, and had arrayed the blacks in an oath-bound league to vote the Re-

in an oath-bound league to vote the Republican ticket.

Mr. Higgins denied that the problem of manhood suffrage had ever had a chance at the South. But it could not be killed, and the problem would forever come up and up again until it was settled and settled right. It could not be taken out of the hearts of liberty-loving Americans. And he said to his Republican friends from some of the far Western States that whatever he might think would be for the time being the vacillations or oscillations of public opinion, they would count without their host if they turned their backs on the great settlement, or on those Southern Republicans. tlement, or on those Southern Republicans, white or black, for whom he alone was left to speak in the Senate as a Southern man.
The pending bill would bring no more violence than the present law—not a particle.
If it did Senators could not help it. They could not take the responsibility of refusing to do right because others would do wrong. He believed that the bill commended itself to the conscience and to the support of the American people. He be-lieved that the bill was moderate, neces-sary and just; that it ought to pass and that it would pass.

SCREED FROM VOORHEES. Mr. Voorhees addressed the Senate. The opening part of his speech consisted of a criticism of President Harrison for that portion of his message to Congress urging the passage of the elections bill. If Mr. Harrison, he said, should undertake to put on the stage "a school for hypocrisy" he could not do better than dramatize that portion of his message that related to fair and honest elections. The rank corruption that the Republican party will never consent to disfranchise the negro, even though the Southern representation was decreased thereby. If the colored vote was eliminated New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa and other States would be Democratic for the simple reason that the Republican criticism of President Harrison for that and honest elections. The rank corruption | other States would be Republican of the presidential election of 1888 was rest-ing folded away in "blocks of five," and was still fresh and carefully preserved in the minds of the American people. Mr. Voorhees charged that, within sixty days after the incoming of the present administration, an extensive, powerful and corrupt conspiracy was formed to import a certain class of voters from distant parts of the country into the States of Indiana, West Virginia and Connecticut, in order to secure majorities in those States for the Republican ticket in 1892. The proof of it had been published in the New York World on the 4th of October last, including a letter from Mr. Huston, Treasurer of the United States, to Mr. Lindsay, the author of the plan, "declaring himself heartily in favor of the scheme," and saying that he would speak to the President about it.
It was painful, Mr. Voorhees remarked,

to reflect that the man who knew Benjamin Harrison better than any other man in publie life knew him, who had carried him and his fortunes through the stormy and cor-rupt campaign of 1888 in Indiana, who had studied him and his political methods at close range, felt himself warranted in submitting for his consideration and approval a corrupt project for the overthrow of honest resident majorities by the shameless importation and colonization of black voters from the South. And yet that man [Mr. Huston retained his high office, had met with no rebuke, and continued to bask in executive favor and confidence.

The names of Mr. Dudley and Senator Quay having been introduced in connection with this scheme for colonizing negro voters in Indiana, Mr. Voorhees said that he took no pleasure in commenting on the names of men connected with that conspiracy, but he would not remain silent when even the most exalted dignitaries of the government were found conspiring, plotting and burrowing amid filth and corruption in order to overthrow rightful majorities in Indiana; to deprive her people of the first principles of self-government, and to place them under the rule of the lowest and most venal negro element that could be bought and imported from the South. Mr. Voorhees went on to read letters from Senator Quay and some Republican Representatives from Indiana, approving of the colonization plan, as well as correspondence between Lindsay and his co-worker in the enterprise, Whitehead, of North Carolina, giving some of the points of the plan and suggesting that some 5,-000 negroes from North Carolina must be placed in the State of Indiana. In one of the earliest epistles of Lindsay to his confederate, the following rich and historic morsel of advice and instruction, said Mr. Voorhees, was given: "Now, my dear friend, read this letter, which I hope will put you in better spirits. And then, in the anguage of one of our greatest statesmen, burn this letter. Do not tear it up, but burn it." [Laughter.] If, Mr. Voorhees continued, Whitehead had burned Lindsay's letters, or kept sober, as he was enjoined to do, the world would have lost one lesson at least in the art of securing Republican majorities in Democratic States. The bill now before the Senate, he said, and which was made an administration measure, would take control, by force if necessary, of the elections of every State. Benjamin Harrison, he said, had recorded his distrust of the people of all the States,

and the people on their part in nearly every commonwealth of the Union had, with un-

paralleled unanimity, recorded their distrust of him and his administration. Mr.

Voorhees spoke at length against the bill,

and, in the course of his remarks, made an

States the negroes had received more and higher political honors than in all the Northern States put together. Mr. Hoar at 6 P. M. moved that the Sen-ate take a recess till 8 o'clock. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the vote was—

yeas. 20: nays, 5—no quorum.

Mr. Hoar—I notice that a large number of Senators have left the other side of the chamber since the motion was made and that there is a considerable number present who do not vote. It is undoubtedly impossible to get a quorum present; and I therefore move that the Senate do now adjourn. Adjourned.

SENATOR BUTLER'S PROPOSITION.

Wants the Negro Deprived of His Vote of

Certain Conditions-What Is Thought of It. special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.-The Post to-morrow will publish the views of a number of Southern Congressmen on a proposition which, it says, Senator Butler will bring forward in the Senate before the debate on the elections bill closes, in the shape of a joint resolution depriving the negro of his right to vote, and at the same time reducing relatively Southern representation in Congress. Senator Butler is reported as saying that he will dare Republican Senators to vote for such a measure. which, he declares, would receive his

Senator Pugh declares emphatically that the South would not hesitate one moment to give up any representation based on the negro vote if by so doing it could forever eliminate the negro vote as an entity. This, the Senator thinks, is the universal sentiment the Southern people, and this he thinks could be done by repealing the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution, and relegating the powers back to the Senator again. gating the powers back to the States again as it was before the adoption of that amend-

Senator Vance, of North Carolina, is not so favorable to the proposition. He says that the whites are numerically the that the races are living peace-fully together, and that the whites have nothing to gain by abridging the negroes' right of suffrage. As an abstract proposition, he is opposed to it. The result would be to inject into our bodypolitic a large class of citizens who can neither vote nor be voted for. They neither vote nor be voted for. They would constitute an element of political as well as social pariahs. They would be an incubus upon our material prosperity. They would have nothing to appeal to their better instinct. They would lose their manhood. They would be without responsibility, and, as such, a dangerous element in the community. The South, Senator Vance says, are gradually working out this race problem to a happy solution. A few years more and it will be solved completely. As the negro acquires property he becomes a better citizen. His interest is identical with the white man and with this community of interest he is quite as desirous of good government as his white neighbor is.

Representative Stockdale of Mississippi says that he would be glad to see the negro question taken out from politics in the South even if this resulted in his losing his

State, said that to eliminate the negro and State, said that to eliminate the negro and accept the reduced representation would be a happy solution of the vexing problem. Public sentiment in Mississippi, so far as he was acquainted with it, was in favor of this solution. He pointed out, however, that the Republican idea was to retain for the negro the right to vote, and yet reduce the negro the right to vote, and yet reduce the Southern representation, which, how-ever, would be unfair to the South. He does not believe that the Republicans will ever adopt such a resolution as Senator Butler pro-poses to offer, because it would result in the political ruin of their party.

Representative Oates, of Alabama, says two-thirds of the South are in favor of reduced representation in Congress and the Electoral College if on the other hand the negro population is taken out of the apportionment cal-culation. He denies the Republican claim to twenty or twenty-five districts from the South, but he is willing to concede some seven or eight. He acknowl edges that the Democratic Legislatures in Alabama and South Carolina gerry mandered the State so that a the black counties were thrown into one district in each State, but says that gerrymandering is practiced by both par-ties in the North without criticism.

Representative Mills of Texas says that majority in those States is less than the colored vote. Michigan, Connecticut and Massachusetts would be also doubtful Republican States.

AMERICAN-MADE TIN.

Samples of Plate Made at Chicago Which Mr. McKinley Will Exhibit to Congressmen. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.-A truckman of the Adams Express Company struggled through the corridors of the Capitol to-day bearing in his arms a heavy box, directed to "Hon. Wm. McKinley, House of Representatives. Washington." It was taken to the ways and means committee-room and turned over to the clerk, as Major McKinley was away in Philadelphia, where he makes a speech at a banquet to-night. The box contained samples of the first experimental lot of tin made in Chicago, and was designed to furnish Mr. McKinley with some ammunition to be used against Representative Abner Taylor's bill to reduce the rate on tin-plate. When Mr. McKinley was in Chicago recently he paid a visit to the establishment of Norton Brothers, on South Water street. The firm was about embarking in tin-making, and the experiment was of special interest to the visitor, as it in a measure justified his determined front during the late sestin-plate. At that time the extensive consumers of tin in Chicago, such as Armour & Co., and other packers, pleaded with Mr. McKinley that he was protecting an industry which had no existence and could never secure an existence. The tariff-framer did not waver, but went ahead, and the McKinley bill finally contained a stiff barrier against imported tin. Mr. McKinley was, therefore, glad to find that Norton Brothers proposed to produce American tin in the very city from which the protests had come. He visited their works at Maywood, and carefully inspected the processes by which it was claimed a superior article of American tin-plate was to be produced. It was arranged that he should have sent to him here some sample sheets of the first batch made. The consignment to-day carries out the agreement, and gives Mr. McKinley some American-made tin, which he can exhibit on the floor of the House in support of his determination to maintain the duties on foreign tin. In addition to the samples Morton Bros. have written to Mr. McKinley giving him details of the

Representative Taylor has had several talks with Mr. McKinley on the subject of tin, in which the Major spoke of the Norton letter and the samples in a way to indicate that he was loading up from these sources to offset Mr. Taylor's efforts to secure a reduction on tin. Mr. Taylor has always contended that tin could not be made in this country, as we have not the tin mines or the tin manufacturing processes which made the Welsh tin so pre-eminently valuable. Major McKinley will now meet him with testimony from his own city that tin not only can be but is made on a paying basis. Several of the ways and means committee took a look at the samples to-day, as they were partly open through the breaking of the box in transit. The surface was bright and smooth, though the sheets seemed unusuappeal for fair play to the South and de-clared that in every one of the Southern mine the real value alongside the imported Judge Baker overruled both motions.

goods. It is said the tin ore came from the Black Hills, thus making the product American from its origin up to its perfected manufacture. As originating a new American industry, as a direct outcome of the McKinley bill, the samples are attracting much attention.

TRIAL OF THE NEWARK.

The New Cruiser Proves to Be One of the Fast est and Most Stable Ships in the Navy.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., Dec. 22.-For a Christmas present William Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, will hand to Uncle Sam the new cruiser Newark, which to-day successfully passed the ordeal of an official trial trip, and proved to the officers composing the trial board that an addition had been made to the new navy of more than usual excellence. The Newark started to sea on her trial at 8 o'clock this morning. and at 8:10, having passed the capes, the officers began taking the official data. From the start the engines worked magnificently, engineer John Patterson, who has handled all of the Cramps, boats, being in charge, aided by a corps of machinists and engineers capable of getting all possible power out of the engines. Shortly after starting on the four hours' run it was discovered that the ship was running over a shoal causing a drag and a consequent discovered that the ship was running over a shoal, causing a drag and a consequent lessening of the speed of the screws. This lasted only a few minutes, but it was decided to run half an hour longer, so as to give the ship a thoroughly fair trial. The day was perfect, with a breeze blowing sufficiently strong to produce "white caps."

For the purpose of accurately determining the horse-power of the main engines, the trial of four hours was divided into sixteen parts of fifteen minutes each. During the first ten minutes of these periods the indicator diagrams were taken, a whistle being blown at the commencement of the ten minutes as a signal. Simultaneously

ten minutes as a signal. Simultaneously the counters were read and the diagrams removed from the cylinders at the end of the ten minutes. During the whole run there was not a mishap, the engines averaging about 127 revolutions per minute, and notwithstanding the extraordinary heat generated in the furnaces the maximum temperature of the engine-room was but 104 When 12:40 P. M. arrived the whistles blew blast after blast, and from the hold of the ship there came forth a troop of men, black with cold-dust and shining with oil. The trial was over. It is known that the engines developed over nine thousand horse-power, which will give the Cramps a premium of more than \$50,000. The speed attained, as shown by the logs, averaged 19.6 knots per hour. After the four-hour run the afternoon was devoted to

testing the quickness with which the ship could be stopped and backed while traveling at full speed, and also to show her steering and turning capabilities. A complete turn was made in four minutes and forty-five seconds. One minute and thirty-five seconds covered the time from going full speed to going backward at full speed. The latter movement, ordinarily a great strain upon engines, was accomplished without even starting a rivet. After the turning trial the ship steamed back to Delaware bay and anchored inside the breakwater. The naval officers on board are very enthusiastic in praise of the Newark and declare she is one of the finest, if not the most stable ship yet built for the new navy.

TO SAVE HIS MOTHER'S CREDIT.

A Young Toledo Broker Fraudulently Secures \$3,000 from Three Banks.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 22-Between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock this afternoon one of Toledo's prominent young brokers, Ed H. Spear, successfully "worked" three banks for \$3,000. The First National, Merchants' National and Ketcham National each lost \$1,000 by his manipulations. In each bank he deposited \$250, saying he was tired of the Northern National and wished to transfer his account. At 2:30 he drew three checks for \$1,000 each on the Northern National, and each of the other three banks cashed them promptly, as Spear has done business here for years and was generally trusted. He had no money in the Northern and the fraud was discovered at the clearedly had considerable effect on both sides, and the fraud was discovered at the clearing-house. Every avenue was guarded at once, but Spear made no effort to escape. At 7 o'clock he was captured by detective Manly, and is now in prison. He stoutly refuses to give any information as to the whereabouts of the money.

It now develops that immediately after 3 o'clock Spear took the money obtained from other banks to a savings bank and lifted a loan of his mother's. He has sacrificed his reputation for his mother's creeit.

KNIGHTS OF RECIPROCITY.

A New Secret Political Organization That Is Alleged to Be Booming in Kansas.

GARDEN CITY, Kan., Dec. 22.-The new secret political organization recently referred to by the pressat large, known as the Knights of Reciprocity, is about to form a State organization by organizing a Grand Lodge for the State of Kansas. Numbers of prominent members of the order are now here in obedience to an order promulgated by the supreme judge of the Supreme Lodge of the United States, and founder of the new order, who called a meeting of the chief-justices of the subordinate lodges of the State to meet here to-day for the purpose of establishing a State lodge. A sufficient number of chief-justices are present, representing supordinate lodges recently organized in the State. All the preliminaries of the meeting have been arranged for, and the session will be brief. The meeting is strictly secret, and no detail will be given out for publication. Numerous applications are being received by the supreme officers for dispensations to organize new lodges throughout the United States, and all indications point to a rapid growth of the order.

Kentucky "Picific" on Brush Creek. Mt. Vernon, Ky., Dec. 22.—At Brush creek, nine miles east of this place, on Friday evening, five persons were wounded in a general row. Jack Baker received a ball in the left breast, ranging upward and lodging under the shoulder blade: Andy Mason had his wrist shattered by a ball; a son got a furrow ploughed across his head. just over the left ear; John Anglin received a similar wound, and Anglin's wife was shot in the back. How the fight came up no one here has yet been able to learn. All the participants are related by marriage to each other.

Found the Wrong Man.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.-Mrs. Kate Brogan, of Harlem, told her husband to-day that a young man had tried to kiss her on the street. He became furious and started out to find the fellow. Instead he fell in with a quarrelsome laborer, Thoma Sheehy. The latter assaulted the irate husband and a fight followed, in which a pick and a shovel were used. Sheehy had his skull fractured and Brogan his head badly cut. The latter was held to await the result of Sheehy's injury.

Girl Frozen to Death,

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Last Wednesday afternoon Amelia La Bompard, nineteen years old, started to walk from Wolf Pond, Franklin county, where she had been visiting, to her home in Malone, a distance of fourteen miles. She did not arrive at Malone, and diligent search failed to discover her whereabouts until this afternoon, when her body was found about three miles from where she started, she having been frozen to death.

Hennessy's Assassins on Trial. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—The nineteen Italians accused in the Hennessy case pleaded not guilty, to-day, in the Criminal Court, and filed a plea in bar on these grounds: 1. That the grand jury could not have found the indictment in the short time in which it did. 2. That the allot-

ELECTION DAY AT KILKENNY

It Passes Off Without a Serious Row, Though There Was Much Excitement.

Parnell Confident of Having Won a Victory. but Davitt Thinks Hennessy Is Elected by at Least One Thousand Majority.

Voters Led to the Polls at Many Places by Priests Who Worked Hard All Day.

How Consumptives Are Treated at Berlin-American Patients Who Have Been Inoculated with the Lymph-Paris Y. M. C. A.

THE KILKENNY ELECTION.

It Passes Off Without Serious Disturbances -Claims of the Two Parties.

KILKENNY, Dec. 22.-It is stated that out of 5,700 persons entitled to vote at today's election 4,500 cast their ballots. Those who abstained from voting are said to have been mostly Unionists.

The polling has passed off quietly. There was no disturbance here, and no disorder worthy of mention is reported at any of the other towns in the district. Mr. Timothy Harrington says that priestly coercion was rampant throughout north Kilkenny to-day and that the Parnellites have good grounds to petition against the validity of Sir John Pope Hennessy's election should the latter be shown to have headed Mr. Vincent Scully at the polls. In an interview Mr. Parnell said he expected the majority would be small whichever party won. He hoped the bitterness of language that marked the contest would be forgotten, and, in fact, considering all things, he thought the battle had been fought with little ill feeling on either side. Mr. Parnell said that his eyes were much better. He will go to Avondale to-morrow, and will remain there a day, proceeding thence to Paris. He will not resume the campaign in Ireland until January. Mr. Davitt, in an

interview this evening, said he was confident that Sir John Pope Hennessy had won by a majority of about 1,000.

The London Daily News says that there is not the slightest doubt that Sir John Pope Hennessy is elected by a majority of at least 500.

At Carrick-on-Sur, Tipperary, to-night, a crowd of Parnellites attempted to make a bonfire of a pile of copies of Mr. Davitt's paper, the Labor World, upon which they were attacked by a party of Davitt sypathizers and a sharp scrimmage ensued. The fight ended in the rout of the Parnellites, several of whom were wounded.

Messrs. Redmond and O'Kelly have left Kilkenny on their way to Paris, where they expect to meet Mr. O'Brien.

At a convention of league delegates at East Galway to-day it was resolved to support Mr. Parnell.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

The Priests Active in Their Effort to Defeat

Parnell-Scenes at the Polling Places. KILKENNY, Dec. 22. - Polling opened briskly this morning. Mr. Parnell and his candidate, Mr. Vincent Scully, arrived upon the scene at an early hour. The town was occupied by a body of police and a company of fifty soldiers. Mr. Timothy Harrington's manifesto, as it is called here, declaring that the citizens of the United States and the Irish in America would and possibly benefited the adherents of

Strong and enthusiastic contingents of the supporters of both sides went to Castle Comer during the day, which point Mr. Healy and others apparently regarded as being the key to the constituency. Mr. Parnell met with a hostile reception at that place. A rumor, which caused considerable excitement, was circulated during the morning. It was to the effect that a large number of miners had been confined in a coal pit in order to prevent their voting. Wild threats were soon made by both sides, and it was announced that the miners would be rescued at any cost. An investigation of the report, however, showed it to be nothing more alarming than a "campaign lie," and howls of deristion were exchanged between the opposing parties when it became known that the miners referred to would, later in the day,

march in a body to the polls.

As a rule the leading members of both the Parnellites and McCarthyites met and treated each other in a courteous manner, but the same could not be said of the rank and file. The latter, in the most good-natured manner, were boiling up to a point where they would like nothing better than a rattling free fight. As the morning advanced this harmonious state of affairs was somewhat clouded by an altercation which took place between Harrington and a number of priests. This was occasioned by which Mr. Harrington termed the priests' inter-ference with the voters. Hot words were exchanged on this subject, and in spite of Mr. Harrington's protests the priests continued the work of influencing voters who were thought to be leaning towards Parnell. The priests marched to the polls amid cheers and counter cheers at the head of a body of voters. The action of the priests in actively and openly influencing or attempting to influence voters is creating among the Parnellites considerable talk of petitioning against the validity of the election in Kalkenny should Mr. Scully be de-

Mr. Parnell returned from a visit to the voters at Gowran at 1 P. M. He was in the highest spirits, and announced that Gow-ran was "going splendidly," and that it will poll an almost solid vote for Mr. Scully. Mr. Davitt raised warm objections to allowing Mr. Scully's election bills and campaign posters to appear in the hall of the Gowran court-house, where the polling was held. Amid much excitement Mr. Crilly. M. P., brought in the returning officer, who ordered Mr. Soully's placards

Advices from Johnstown during the day state that Sir John Pope Hennessey's supporters, headed by a number of enthusiastic priests, marched through the streets there, causing a scene of wild excitement. By their friends the procession was greeted with cheer upon cheer, while their opponents replied to these sounds of sympathy with a chorus of groans. It was with great difficulty that the police prevented a serious collision between the excited rival factions. Jaunt cars from all parts were driven into the town loaded with Hennessey's men, but in spite of this the Parnell-

ites claimed a majority at Johnstown. The election excitement existing here was increased when it became known that Mr. Scully, the Parnellite candidate, had entered a formal protest before the returning officer against the laxity of regulations in regard to the admittance of strangers to the polling stations. He and his friends asserted that the presence was apparent in the polling places of many priests, who were known to be supporters of Mr. Hennessy. This, they claimed, was irregular and contrary to the law.

WILL STAND BY PARNELL.

Chicago Irishmen Will Continue to Follow Him Whether Defeated or Not. CHICAGO, Dec. 22 .- "Irish-Americans in mass-meeting, six thousand strong, send

greeting. Victorious or vanquished in North Kilkenny, we are with you to the last." That was the message a rousing big meeting in Battery D to-night ordered